

*Manus Hall, with the*  
*to of G. P. Disoway*  
*1068-8*

THE

*no. 9*

# NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

*Colonization*

**American Society.**

FOR

**COLONIZING THE FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR**

OF THE

**UNITED STATES.**

---

**WITH AN APPENDIX.**

---

**Washington City.**

**PRINTED BY WAY & GIDEON.**

.....

**1826.**

*1068-8*

## AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, was held in the Supreme Court room, at the Capitol, on Monday, January 9th, 1826.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, took the chair.

Mr. CLAY rose, and said, it was with great regret he had to communicate, that the worthy and venerable President would be unable to attend on this interesting occasion of the annual meeting of the Society; and in consequence of his absence, he had yielded, to what he believed to be the wishes of some of his friends, and to a sense of the duty enjoined by the Constitution of the Society, to take the chair. Every one was so well apprised of the object of the present meeting, that it would not be necessary to occupy their time by dwelling on it; it was well known to every one, that it was to disclose the transactions of the Society during the past year—to open prospects for the future, and to derive from the past, and the contemplation of the future, new animation in stimulating them to the great objects of the enterprise which had engaged their attention.

The following Gentlemen appeared as Delegates from their respective Societies, and took their seats:

GOVERNOR BELL, from the State Society of New-Hampshire;  
 Colonel ALLEN McLANE, Wilmington Auxiliary Society, Delaware;  
 Mr. EDWARD KIRK, Theological Seminary, at Princeton;  
 Hon. C. F. MERCER, Auxiliary Society of Richmond and Manchester;  
 Major PILLSBOROUGH, and Mr. G. P. DISOSWAY, Auxiliary Society of Petersburg;  
 Hon. WM. S. ARCHER, of Amelia county Society, Virginia;  
 Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, from Hampden county, Mass.  
 Hon. WM. SMITH, Greenbriar county Society, Virginia;  
 Hon. ROBERT LEEDS KERR, from the Society of Talbot county, Eastern Shore, Maryland.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was then read by the Resident Agent, Mr. Gurley.

The Hon. C. F. MERCER then offered to the meeting the following Resolution, which was adopted.

*Resolved*, That the Report of the Board of Managers, just read, be adopted, and that it be printed under their direction.

WM. H. FITZHUGH, Esq. then rose and said, that he should submit to the consideration of the meeting a series of Resolutions which were designed to explain, as far as Resolutions could do, the real character and designs of that institution, whose anniversary they were now assembled to celebrate. (Of the impressive and eloquent speech of this Gentleman, we can give only an abstract.) An

explanation of the real objects of the Society he considered at all times desirable, but much more so at the present moment, when the institution had drawn to its operations a considerable portion of the public attention. The scheme of the Society had become the subject of Legislative consideration in upwards of three fourths of the states composing the Union, and a very general expectation was prevailing throughout the country, which was, he hoped, not to be disappointed, that they were now about to take a step, which, from the beginning, they had announced it was their intention to take—to ask the assistance of the government of the country to this great enterprise. On such an occasion it was proper that they should appear in their real character. It was due to themselves, to remove the imputations which had been cast on them by ignorance and prejudice, and it was due to the country to make a full, fair and candid exposition of the real objects at which they aimed, and the means necessary to carry those objects into execution.

The Society he thought had reason to congratulate itself in the progress it had made in public opinion, yet it could not be insensible to the fact, that while making this progress, which had far exceeded his anticipations, it had encountered, in almost every section of the country, opposition and objections.

In reply to the insinuations thrown out against the Society, Mr. F. said, they might content themselves by referring to the materials of which it was composed. It included amongst its members some of the most able statesmen from the East, West, North and South. They might refer to their publications—to their annual reports. But there is still another mode left of proving the falsity of these accusations; it is to proclaim aloud, through the instrumentality of your government, what are your real objects. Go before the nation with the assistance of Con-

gress, and avail yourself of the opportunity of a memorial, which will penetrate into every corner of the country, and declare your objects to be what you declared them to be from the beginning—The removal from your country of such people of colour as are already free, and of such others as the humanity of individuals or the laws of the different states shall hereafter liberate. Such is your real object, and we feel prepared to recommend its consideration to the people inhabiting every section of our country : we feel the only means that exist are presented to us for the removal from our territory of a population whose evils are felt and acknowledged in every portion of the country, and the only means by which a still more degraded population can ever be withdrawn. Mr. Fitzhugh here spoke of the evil of a class of persons suddenly emerged from a state of slavery, and carrying with it the feelings and habits of that condition. There is no section of the country, said he, that will refuse to unite with us in endeavouring to remove it—there is no section of the country that does not feel sensibly the inconvenience and horrors of being obliged to enact a particular system of laws for one portion of freemen, whilst the others are subject to the general law of the land. Such unhappily is the case ; but there is a necessity for it, and so long as they remain amongst us will that necessity continue ; and there will be the anomaly in a republican government of a class of freemen enjoying none of the privileges and advantages of freedom. Is it either safe or prudent to retain amongst us a large population, on whom we can place no reliance, but from the control which the laws exercise over it ? can this class be animated by any feelings of patriotism towards a country by which they feel themselves oppressed ? They are not trained for the defence of the country, nor do we look to any period when they are to be called on to make any exertion for it. But it is the misfortune of a great

portion of this country still to acknowledge the evils of slavery. The influence of this class, imposes on the master the necessity of exercising with the greatest rigor, the power which the law has confided to him, and imposes on the legislature of the country, the necessity of increasing ten-fold the rigor of that law. It is known to a large portion of this meeting, that there is hardly a state in the Union, in which slavery exists, in which it is not found necessary to restrain and in some cases to prohibit emancipation, from fear that the evil will increase; nor will the people of the north consider the object of the Society less national because it is at first in a manner sectional. It will give strength and vigor to the whole country—there is but one sentiment throughout the country. Though the measures we propose may be somewhat sectional, they will be national in their results, and are entitled to the national consideration and to the national assistance.

The greatest objection, said Mr. Fitzhugh, which I have found to occur in any part of the Union, is growing in a measure from a misconception on this subject. It is said that you who are about moving one hundred or two hundred to the coast of Africa, have undertaken the important task of moving a population which consists of millions. Now this is not the fact, as can be shown from the first organization of this Society. It has always been declared by those authorized to speak on this subject, that you did ultimately look to the resources of the nation to accomplish your object. Will any one pretend to say that those powers and resources are inadequate to the end? Will any one say that a nation like ours, spreading over one hundred millions of acres, which has risen from nothing to its present important situation in the course of a few years—that a nation so fertile in resources should be incapable of accomplishing—what? Why the removal of one fifth of its population to another region. What will be the cost of

removing the annual increase of our coloured population, estimated at 40,000? I am informed that the cost of the last transportation was not more than twenty dollars a head, and a commercial company in Baltimore has undertaken to carry out any number of individuals at that rate. The cost then of removing the 40,000, would be eight hundred thousand dollars, or to speak in round numbers one million, which would enable you to go somewhat beyond the annual increase. The tonnage of the United States amounts to seven or eight hundred thousand. Not more than seventy or eighty thousand tons however would be demanded for the transportation of the number just mentioned. This would give employment to our shipping and to the industry of our citizens.

It is objected that this species of our population refuse to emigrate. But the history of our own country furnishes indisputable evidence, that where adequate motives exist for emigration, it will take place. Recollect the recent emigration to Hayti when invited to that Island: six thousand coloured persons in a few weeks were ready to embark. Let the arm of our government be stretched out for the defence of our African Colony, and this objection will no longer exist. There, and there alone, the coloured man can enjoy the motives for honourable exertion.

It is said, that for Congress to protect this Colony, will be to adopt the Colonial system. But this Colony will be founded for a peculiar purpose. Its origin will be in the humanity and christian benevolence of the country. Its dependence upon this government will be temporary. The connection will exist only so long as required by necessity, only until the Colony shall be adequate to its own subsistence and to self government. He was sorry to say there were other constitutional objections entertained, by many gentlemen from his own state; but he be-

lieved their doubts must vanish, if they would deliberately consider the greatness and necessity of the object, and that the powers and resources of the government are, alone, equal to effect it. The power to appropriate money, was certainly a specific power. Why, else, was it included in the number of the specific powers? The power to appropriate money to a certain object, does not, necessarily, imply the power to effect the object. (Here Mr. F. noticed an objection derived from Mr. Madison's celebrated Report.) The power to purchase property, does not include the power to force the person holding it, to sell the property. He would prescribe no limits to Congress in this matter. As to the purchase of territory, he said, have we not already acquired Louisiana and Florida? Some, he knew, entertained the opinion, that the time for an application to Congress has not arrived. In his view, the best time had passed away. Such, he knew, had been the opinion of a distinguished Vice-President of the Institution, (Gen. Harper) whose death would long be deplored. The wants of the Colony, and the rapid increase of the evil we seek to remove, demand the attention of some of the best friends of the Society, no longer in Congress. If we aim at any great practical results, it is time to proceed. We must act without disguise: be open, candid, and fair. While this Society is removing molehills, mountains are accumulating in its path. Aiming at a great object, which no one need be ashamed to avow, he hoped the Institution would make its appeal to those powers of the country which alone could consummate the design.

The following preamble and resolutions, were then submitted by Mr. Fitzhugh, and adopted.

Whereas prejudices have been found to exist in different parts of the United States, against the American Colo-



nization Society, growing out of an evident misconception of its real character and objects; and whereas it has sometimes been charged with the extravagant idea of being enabled to effect the purposes of its creation by means of individual charity and individual exertions only: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That the Society disclaims, in the most unqualified terms, the designs attributed to it, of interfering, on the one hand, with the legal rights and obligations of slavery, and on the other, of perpetuating its existence within the limits of the country.

2. *Resolved*, That its only object is, what has been at all times avowed, the removal to the Coast of Africa, with their own consent, of such people of colour within the United States, as are already free, and of such others, as the humanity of individuals, and the laws of the different States, may hereafter liberate.

3. *Resolved*, That the Society has, from its organization, looked to the powers and the resources of the nation, or of the several States, as alone adequate to the accomplishment of this important object.

4. *Resolved*, That the period has arrived, when the Society feels itself authorized, by the efforts it has made, to apply to the Government of the country for the aid and co-operation essential to give success to these efforts.

5. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and present, as soon as possible, to the two Houses of Congress, memorials, praying such aid and assistance to the Society as Congress shall think proper to afford.

6. *Resolved*, That the Board of Managers of the Society be instructed to prepare and present to the Legislatures of the several States, memorials, praying the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to encourage and facilitate the emigration of the free people of colour within their respective limits.

The Committee appointed under the 5th Resolution consists of William H. Fitzhugh, Esq. Gen. Mercer, Gen. Jones, F. S. Key, Esq. and Gen. Mason.

Mr. CLAY then withdrew, and Gen. MASON was called to the Chair.

On motion, by F. S. KEY, Esq.

*Resolved*, That the Society most sincerely feel the loss they have sustained by the death of ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Esq. their Corresponding Secretary; and that they highly appreciate the important services rendered by him to the Colonization cause.

On motion, by Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. ASHMUN, Colonial Agent at Liberia, for his active and useful exertions in behalf of the Colony.

On motion, by P. G. DISOSWAY, of Virginia,

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be given to the President, and to the Board of Managers, for their services during the past year.

On motion of GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. it was

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Society be given to those Clergymen, who, on the last anniversary of our Independence, advocated the cause of this Society, and took up collections in its behalf; and that they be respectfully solicited to renew their exertions for the same objects on every future similar occasion.

From the speech of Mr. Custis, before offering the above Resolution, we give, with pleasure, the following extracts:

The objects of this institution are well known to the world; for no concealment whatever has ever been intended. The Society aims at the removal of free persons of

colour; it interferes, in no way whatever, with the rights of property—at the same time it permits its members, and myself among the rest, a right of opinion. I will say, sir, suppose the happy day had arrived when you beheld the stern of the last vessel which carried the last free person of colour from our shores—would you say the work was done? No, sir, you would say it was but just begun. They will tell you of the stupendous nature of the work. Sir, a single man was the cause of the Reformation. Sir, a single man, and that man a poor wandering hermit, preached up a crusade, and sent the whole chivalry of Europe to accomplish the redemption of the Holy Land. One man spread the religion of the Koran throughout half the habitable globe. Now, then, sir, I ask, where is the attempt too great for man to make? If such have been the splendid efforts of individuals, what would occur, supposing a great nation were to make the attempt? Suppose her genius, her energies, her wealth combined, what, sir, could stand before it? I believe this Institution to be in full health and prosperity. To be sure, its origin has been feeble, but it grows apace, and it has gained the respect, the attention, and in some instances, the affection of mankind. So far, so good; but permit me to say, there is something yet to be felt, something yet to be done. Look around upon this country, and tell me, if this infant is to grow, if it will not, by and by, be able to strangle the mightiest serpent that ever infested the world. Look to the origin of this Government; look at those aged men, some of whom remain now, like the ancient pillars of Balbec and Palmyra, scattered here and there, but to show what the magnificence of the temple once was; or will you listen to the words of that illustrious man, who appears like the venerable oak around whose wisdom the young tendrils delight to climb?

I will beg leave to say a few words more, and detain you but a few moments longer. If this Institution applies to the General Government, it asks for a great matter of state policy and benefit. It asks this country to relieve itself from the load which presses it down to the earth : for who will come amongst us while these evils create a pestilential atmosphere which, like the Upas, prevents every thing from approaching near it. If the General Government opens its arms and receives this Institution to its bosom, and if it nourish and cherish and cause it to bloom and flourish, it will do one of the noblest acts that have been done since the formation of the government.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate and recommend the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, consisting of Mr. Key, Mr. Fitzhugh, and General Jones.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the Committee, and elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year, viz :

## OFFICERS.

Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, President,

*Honorary Vice-Presidents.*

Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia,

Hon. Henry Clay, Washington City,

Hon. Wm. Phillips, of Massachusetts,

Hon. Henry Rutgers, of New-York,

Hon. J. E. Howard, of Maryland,

Hon. J. C. Herbert, of Maryland,

Hon. Daniel Webster, of Boston,

Hon. Isaac McKim, of Maryland,

Gen. Lafayette,

Hon. John Marshall, of Virginia,

Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia,

Gen. Charles F. Mercer, of Virginia,

Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania,

Right Rev. Bishop White, of Pennsylvania,

Jeremiah Day, D. D. Yale College,

General John Mason, District of Columbia,

Samuel Bayard, Esq. New Jersey,

Wm. H. Fitzhugh, Esq. Virginia,

Hon. Richard Rush, Washington City.

*Managers.*

Francis S. Key, Esq.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Wilmer,

Walter Jones, Esq.

Rev. John N. Campbell,

Rev. Dr. James Laurie,

Joseph Gales, Jun. Esq.

Rev. Wm. Hawley,

Wm. Thornton, Esq.

Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch,

Col. Henry Ashton,

Rev. O. B. Brown,

Dr. Thomas Henderson.

John Underwood, Recorder,

Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer,

Ralph R. Gurley, Resident Agent.

## REPORT.

---

At this annual return of the season, when it becomes the duty of the Managers of the American Colonization Society, to present to their friends a concise record of their proceedings during the year, and of the results of them, they pause with no ordinary emotion, and, like the traveller, that ascending towards the summit of a mountain, stops to survey the obstacles overcome, and to compare them with those to be surmounted, find gratitude for the past, ministering hope and confidence for further exertion:—In the clearer and more comprehensive views of such an hour, they anticipate with peculiar delight a period, when, having ceased from difficult and toilsome efforts, they may see spread before them, as was once before the eyes of Hannibal on the Alps, the field of reward for all their labours.

The new system of government organized in the Colony, immediately after the return of the present agent, Mr. Ashmun, from the Cape de Verds, in September, 1824, has resulted in the most beneficial effects. It was deemed important to render, as far as practicable, all the political arrangements of

the Colony, so many preparatory measures to its independence ; and to this end, is the government which has been established believed to be particularly adapted. The whole system went into operation with the full sanction of the people ; the spirit of restlessness and insubordination ceased from the first day of its operation ; indolence, despondency and distrust, were succeeded by industry, enterprise and confidence ; and the experience of more than a year, has confirmed the hope, that it will, at least for a considerable time, fulfil all the purposes of its institution.

It is with peculiar pleasure that the Board are able to state, that the progress of improvement in the Colony, has equalled every reasonable expectation, and furnished decisive evidence, that its members are neither unmindful of their obligations to their benefactors, nor indisposed to assume that character of energy and worth, which will best secure the approbation of their own consciences, and the respect of mankind.

All the settlers, except those which arrived in the last expedition, are in well-constructed houses, built principally at their own expense ; each family has a productive garden ; a plot of forest-ground exceeding five hundred acres has been cleared, and twenty-seven plantations put under cultivation ; several most useful public works and buildings have been completed, while others equally indispensable remain unfinished, only because requiring

materials which Africa cannot furnish, and which the Board have as yet been unable to supply.

Through the recent liberal aid of their friends, however, the Managers have been permitted to purchase the necessary articles, which are already on board the vessel that is to convey them to the Colony. A quantity of lumber, earnestly solicited by the Colonists, will be sent to them immediately, for half of which they have promised to make payment, by the return of the vessel, in the produce of the country. Should, as is expected, a valuable profit be realized by the sale of this produce, the whole amount will be expended in the purchase of additional supplies, to be exchanged as before, for articles of African growth, the proceeds of which, when sold, may again be invested in stores for the Colony, and thus be commenced a system of trade to be regulated solely by the demands of the settlement, and which must necessarily measure its own increase by its contributions to the Colonial prosperity.

Every thing possible has been done to advance education in the Colony. To this great object the attention of the Colonial Agent has been sedulously directed, and three daily and two Sunday schools have been established. Imperfect as is the character of these schools, they are doubtless of essential utility ; and when improved by a supply of books, and by the increased ability which experience must confer upon the teachers, their benefits will be greatly augmented. Another school, on the Lan-



casterian plan, is immediately to go into operation under the direction of a clergyman just embarked for Liberia, as a missionary, which the Board venture to hope, will afford still higher advantages, and rising with the growth of the Colony, finally attain to literary and lasting importance. A valuable library has been obtained for this school through the generous aid of a gentleman in Vermont, (whose efficient services have heretofore been gratefully mentioned by the Board,) and should the progress of any of the scholars justify instruction in the higher branches of knowledge, a department for this object may be attached to the Institution. Of the library just mentioned, two hundred volumes were received as a donation from the students of Yale College.\*

But the event to be recorded by the Managers, which will excite in the minds of their christian friends, the most joyful and devout emotions, is that of a striking improvement in the religious character of the Colony. It is well known that this little community is made up of selected individuals, and that the Board have ever required of those seeking their patronage, satisfactory evidence, that their morals were pure, and their habits industrious. Hence this settlement has, from its origin, exhibited great decency, sobriety, respect for the sabbath, and the other peculiar duties and ordinances of our religion. It has thus shed a benign and sacred light upon the heathen; and the feelings of the pro-

\* Appendix A.

fane and lawless stranger, as he treads upon Cape Montserado, are subdued into unwonted seriousness. But although, from the first, the Society's settlement has worn an aspect of moral beauty, yet, with fervent gratitude do the Board announce the fact, that during the past year, religion has received a more deep and general attention than ever before—that many individuals have assumed the christian profession, and thus far exemplified in practice the spirit and laws of their Faith. To those who feel sympathy for the immortal wants of our nature, and consider the introduction of christianity into Africa, one of the most commanding benefits to be produced by this Society, this religious change will not prove without interest; and may not an argument be derived from it invincible, because based upon the manifest purposes of Heaven, for more vigorous and confident exertion? And here it becomes the Board to notice, with special approbation, the faithful missionary services of the Rev. Lott Carey, by whom many native Africans have been inspired with desires after knowledge, which it is not possible, at present, fully to gratify. It is, however, a pleasing reflection, that about fifty heathen children reside in the Colony, receive partial instruction, and enjoy the influence of christian example.

The successful termination of recent negotiations with the African kings, for the enlargement of the colonial territory, by the purchase of an extensive tract of country on the river St. Paul's, must be re-

garded as a most auspicious event, and illustrates both the ability of the Colonial Agent, and the moral influence which, by the uniform exhibition of truth and justice, the settlement has acquired over barbarous minds. From a map of the country adjacent to the Colony, accurately delineated by Mr. Ashmun, as the result of a survey made by himself, it appears that the tongue of land included between the Montserado river on the N. E. and the ocean on the S. W. and of which the Cape forms the termination, does not in any part, to the distance of twelve miles, exceed three miles in breadth, and that even of this, not more than one-half is adapted to purposes of general cultivation. It is obvious from this fact, that no considerable number of agriculturists could be accommodated with plantations on this tract without being entirely separated from the principal settlement, and as the region between these two boundaries, beyond the distance of twelve miles, furnishes, by a partial culture, subsistence to several native tribes, an effort to obtain territory in some other direction seemed indispensable. Such an effort has been successfully made. The whole country between the Montserado and the St. Paul's, (the mouth of which is north nine miles from the former river,) extending indefinitely into the interior, is now under the jurisdiction of the Society. The deed of sale has been transmitted to the Managers; and the whole transaction appears to have been conducted on both sides with perfect sincerity and good faith. "I told the Kings (says Mr.

Ashmun) they knew that I had never deceived or injured them, or ever treated their best interests with indifference. I knew they considered me their friend, and my heart agreed with their opinion in testifying that I was so. I had been long in their country, and for the same reasons which forbade me to be the enemy of my own countrymen, it was impossible for me to be theirs. They saw me spending my life in a strange country in order to do black men good, and black people were all brothers. I felt much the same for all, and knew they would confide in me as I certainly should in any deliberate act of theirs. It was at this moment (he continues) that I became more fully convinced than ever before, of the happy effects which that course of exact justice which I had so long endeavored to pursue, could produce on savage minds. I felt that our policy had gained a moral conquest, and that was the moment of triumph. They reciprocated the confidence which I professed to repose in them, and as the Board will perceive from the journal, yielded the important point sought of them." The St. Paul's river is represented as half a mile wide at its mouth, and retaining quite across a depth, varying but little, of from four to five fathoms; its waters sweet nearly the whole year at a small distance from the ocean, and the whole year at the distance of nine miles.\*

The region thus ceded to the Society is a fine champaign country, elevated from twenty to thirty

\* Appendix B.

feet above the river, formerly, in "Africa's better days," covered with numerous villages, but now almost depopulated by the slave-trade, with a fertile soil, destitute of stones, and for purposes of agriculture not inferior to any, as yet explored, on the African coast. The conclusion of these negotiations, the Board will only add, is an event uncommonly felicitous, whether we consider the measures by which it was produced, or the interests which it cannot fail to secure.

It is well known that the government of the United States, for the accomplishment of its humane purpose towards such Africans as are brought into our country in contravention of the laws, has been pleased to select the Colony at Liberia for their residence, and that by its authority, a number of rescued captives have already been transferred to that place. The progress of these poor Africans in the common branches of an English education, has been equal to the best hopes, which a knowledge of their former circumstances would justify, and such are their habits of agricultural industry as must in a short time enable them to obtain, independently, the means of a comfortable subsistence. Many others are, we understand, soon to be added to these objects of a benevolent policy, who will require for some years the guardianship and aid of this nation.\*

A respectable company of emigrants, sixty-six in number, most of them agriculturists from Vir-

\* Appendix C.

ginia, took passage at Norfolk, in the brig Hunter, early in February, and arrived at Liberia on the fifteenth of March. Within one month after they disembarked, they all experienced the disease of the climate; but its effects proved mild, and the recovery of most was rapid and entire. Among the adults, two young men only, who had been guilty of great imprudence, perished as its victims, though a more considerable loss occurred among the children, which constituted nearly half the expedition.

An able physician, who expected to accompany these emigrants, was unfortunately detained in the United States, and the want of his knowledge and attentions was severely felt. The inadequacy of the accommodations, and the scantiness of the medical stores, it must not be concealed, augmented the sufferings. A large building erected especially for the benefit of newly arrived emigrants, is nearly completed; and the physician, to whom we have just referred, will embark in a vessel now prepared to sail for the Colony.

The extent and atrocity of the slave-trade remains, it is believed, undiminished, and in more than one instance, during the year, has the flag of our country been seen to wave over vessels employed beyond all doubt in this traffic. Numerous facts might be adduced in proof, that American citizens still participate in the crimes and gains of this trade, which we can hardly hope will be exterminated, until the whole christian world becomes so sensible of its iniquity, as unanimously to de-

nounce it as an intolerable offence, to which no flag shall give protection.\*

The interest felt in the objects of this Institution, has become deep and extensive ; every day witnesses its progress ; the energy, donations and number of its friends, have the last year been greatly increased ; and a spirit of resolution is now evinced in its favour, not less honourable to our nation than auspicious for the cause which it is directed to advance. Numerous auxiliary Societies have been organized in the states of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina ; and others of equal promise in New England.†

The success of the Agents of the Society in the northern States, has enabled the Managers to fit out a vessel from Boston, which, with about forty emigrants, a missionary, physician, adequate supplies, and the library already mentioned, a week since, sailed for Liberia.‡

Another and larger vessel is also chartered and preparing for her departure, which, in addition to stores and lumber imperiously demanded by the Colony, will convey to Africa, the United States Agent and Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Peaco, and more than one hundred emigrants, principally from Virginia and North Carolina.

By many churches in our country, on the last anniversary of our national independence, collections were taken up to aid the funds of this Institution. In their last report, the Board ventured to solicit

\* Appendix D.

† Do. E.

‡ Do. F.

the christian community, to remember their cause on that day, and to express the hope that charity to their objects, would generally be deemed appropriate to that occasion. Their wishes were seconded by the recommendations of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and by some other ecclesiastical bodies, and the amount received in consequence into their Treasury, has not been inconsiderable. The Managers trust that their cause will be advocated by the reverend Clergy on the next fourth of July, and on every succeeding one, with more effort and greater success.

Such specimens of African produce have been received from the Colony, as give reason to hope well of its future benefits to the commerce of our country.— Coffee and cotton grow spontaneously, and the former is uncommonly large, and of an excellent quality. Indigo and the sugar cane succeed, and will be cultivated with advantage. In the vicinity of the settlement camwood is abundant, and mahogany grows on the cape. The timber of Liberia is various and durable and well adapted to building. The Teakwood is exported from Sierra Leone and probably grows in the American Colony.

If the commerce of Africa is now, when her fields are almost desolate and untilled, an object of avidity to many nations, her productive soil cultivated by an industrious and enlightened people, must afford the means of a most valuable trade.\*

\* Appendix G.



The African Repository, a monthly journal, published by order of the Board, was commenced in March last. The first number was issued to one hundred subscribers, which have since increased to one thousand.

The Managers had but just expressed, with a deep sense of their loss, their respect for the memory of a distinguished Vice-President of this Society, when they were called to deplore the decease of another, early, able and devoted friend. Such, indeed, was Elias B. Caldwell, the late Corresponding Secretary of this Institution. His services were cheerfully rendered to the Society from the time of its origin, to the day of his death, with an attachment to its objects, which sickness could not diminish, and a pious confidence in its success, which remained unshaken to his last hour. For one or two years, his extreme debility prevented those energetic efforts which he was disposed to make, but the strength that he possessed was never spared, but frequently exerted, until his feeble frame sunk beneath the power of mental exertion. Though no longer favoured with his presence, and his counsel, the Managers have the light of his example, and will ever cherish as sacred, the recollections of his worth.

Connected with their cause, the Managers are sensible that there are some questions of difficulty and delicacy which should be discussed, if at all, with sobriety ; and with a due consideration of the various opinions, and even prejudices, with which

they are unfortunately combined. The Managers propose no deviation from the original purpose of the Society, but are resolved to adopt, openly and candidly, those measures, and those only, which wisdom and prudence shall dictate: such, in fine, as may be best adapted to diminish the force of contradictory objections, and secure the favor and aid of the States most deeply interested in the success of their efforts.

## D.R.

*The American Colonization Society in Account Current  
with Richard Smith, Treasurer.*

1825.

March 31,	To cash paid William M'Kenney, balance of agency account,	\$ 24 74
April 12,	Ditto R. R. Gurley,	50
May 11,	Ditto ditto,	723 87
June 8,	Ditto ditto, expenses to Philadelphia,	38
15,	Ditto John Kennedy,	20 75
28,	Ditto William M'Kenney's account,	125
July 8,	Ditto John W. Peaco,	200
11,	Ditto Rev. Mr. Hawley, on account of Mr. Ashmun,	26 09
12,	Ditto J. Kennedy, for postage,	26 16
27,	Ditto James C. Dunn, for printing,	100
	Ditto Way & Gideon, for do.	200
Aug. 1,	Ditto Ethan Andrews,	167 87
17,	Ditto Peter Force,	100
22,	Ditto postage on letters to Treasurer to date,	15 33
23,	Ditto Wm. M'Kenney's account,	405
31,	Ditto Peter Force,	100
Sept. 6,	Ditto A. B. Waller, for articles for Colony,	18
7,	Ditto Wm. M'Kenney's account,	350
17,	Ditto R. R. Gurley,	250
20,	Ditto John Kennedy,	67 50
	Ditto Mr. Dodds, for rent of office,	20
22,	Ditto R. R. Gurley,	20
30,	Ditto Wm. M'Kenney, bal. of account,	143 49
Oct. 8,	Ditto Ingle, Lindsley, & Ingle, supplies for Colony,	344 72
10,	Ditto Rev. Doct. Laurie, expenses to Norfolk,	50
	Ditto Way & Gideon, for printing,	200
	Ditto R. R. Gurley,	30
16,	Ditto John W. Peaco,	200
19,	Ditto Tucker & Thompson, for clothes for Mr. Ashmun,	50
	Ditto John Kennedy, 1 month's salary,	20
	Ditto R. W. Sampson,	20
	Ditto John Kennedy, postages,	34 24
21,	Ditto W. Thompson, supplies for Colony,	32
25,	Ditto R. R. Gurley,	100
	Ditto A. B. Waller, supplies for Colony,	13 25
Nov. 2,	Ditto E. Dennison, do.	34 81
5,	Ditto Doct. H. Steel,	15
16,	Ditto L. Tiernan, jr. Auxiliary Society, Baltimore,	88 91

Carried forward, \$4,424 73

		Amount brought over,	\$ 4,424 73
1825.			
Nov.	21,	To cash paid James Laurie, (chairs for Colony,)	48
	23,	Ditto D. Rapine, balance of account,	148 25
		Ditto J. B. Dabney, for balance of J. Ashmun's bill,	205 65
		Ditto P. Thompson, books for Colony,	5 50
	25,	Ditto H. Stone, for engraving a view of the Colony,	30
		Ditto A. Way, jr. for supplies for Colony,	41 37
Dec.	1,	Ditto Claggett & Washington, for do.	4 80
	12,	Ditto Mr. Fonde,	6
		Ditto Mr. Kennedy,	55 37
	16,	Ditto Mr. Dodds,	21 25
	20,	Ditto Mr. Ashmun's bill,	344 66
	22,	Ditto Mr. Gurley,	150
	28,	Ditto Mr. Beveridge, for supplies for Colony,	22 75
1826.			
Jan'y	16,	Ditto Mr. Kennedy, for postages,	22 05
		Ditto Mr. John Kennedy,	43 50
		Ditto Dr. Peaco,	150
		Ditto Way & Gideon, for printing,	300
		Ditto Mr. Gurley, expenses to Baltimore,	20
		Ditto Mr. M'Phail's account,	1,500
			<hr/> 7,543 88
To balance in hand, including \$45, counterfeits,			3,392 16
			<hr/> <hr/> \$ 10,936 04

*Supra CR.*

1825.			
March	24,	By balance, including \$29, counterfeits,	\$ 810 19
1826.			
Jan'y	26,	By cash received from 24th March, 1825, to this date, inclusive, per Abstract herewith,	10,125 85
			<hr/> <hr/> \$10,936 04

*DR.*

*Richard Smith, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society,—Abstract of Monies received.*

1825.			
March	24,	To balance in hand, including, \$29, counterfeits,	\$ 810 19
April	30,	To cash from Eliza Young, of Baltimore,	5
		Ditto Doct. Beans, of Upper Marlboro,	3
Carried forward,			<hr/> \$ 818 19

Amount brought over, \$ 818 19

1825.

May	2,	To cash from Auxiliary Society, Jackson co.	
		Georgia, - - -	25
	21,	Ditto Repository, - - -	27
	21,	Ditto H. Rutgers, of New York, for collections 4th July, 1824, in Reformed Dutch Church,	22
June	6,	Ditto Rev. Doct. J. Caldwell, Chapel Hill, N. C. - - -	10
	7,	Ditto Repository, - - -	20
	11,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Alexandria, District of Columbia, -	36 31
	15,	Ditto Miss Landonia Randolph, of Va.	20
		Ditto Repository, - - -	6
	18,	Ditto do. - - -	8
		Ditto Miss Searle, - - -	1
	28,	Ditto Repository, - - -	13
July	5,	Ditto Collections at Arlington, 4th inst.	7
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Post's Church, Washington, -	46
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Hawley's, do.	18 41
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Baker's, do.	20 10
		Ditto do. in Rev. Doct. Laurie's, do.	23
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Allen's, do.	14 55
		Ditto do. in Rev. Dr. Balch's, G. T.	23 30
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Gray's, do.	15 50
		Ditto Repository, through this month,	76
		Ditto W. H. Fitzhugh, esq. a donation,	10
	6,	Ditto R. Harrison, esq. do.	20
	8,	Ditto Collections in 8th Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, -	30
		Ditto do. in 7th, do. do.	96 62
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. Harrison's do. Alexandria, -	15 56
		Ditto do. Presbyterian Church, Lynchburg, Va. -	25 45
		Ditto do. Rev. Mr. Luke's Church, the Oxford Congregation, Warren county, N. Y. -	8
		Ditto do. Episcopal Church, Romney,	10
		Ditto do. in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Market street, New York, -	50
		Ditto do. in Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, -	41 50
		Ditto do. in Episcopal do. do.	37 22
		Ditto do. in do. do. Portsmouth,	10
		Ditto do. in Methodist do. do.	10 48
		Ditto do. in do. do. Norfolk,	25 80
		Ditto do. in Baptist Meeting, Alexandria,	4
	11,	Ditto collections in St. Andrew's Church, St. Mary's county, Md. -	15
	13,	Ditto Rob't W. James, Indiantown, S. C.	20

Carried forward, \$ 1,679 99

Amount brought over, \$1,679 99

1825.				
July	15,	To cash from Female Liberian Society, at Mrs. Garnett's school, Essex co. Va.		30
		Ditto A. & R. Henderson, sons of R. H. Henderson, esq. Leesburg, Va.	10	
		Ditto Ladies belonging to the Congregation of Rev. Doct. Miner, St. George's Church, N. Y.	5	
		Ditto do. to constitute Doct. Miner a life member,	35	
	19,	Ditto Rev. J. L. Bryan, Petersburg, Md.	10	
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Augusta co Va.	100	
	21,	Ditto Rev. Mr. Bacon, collections in New-England, (proceeds thereof)	28	13
		Ditto ——— for proceeds of collections for the Repository,	91	60
Aug.	1,	Ditto Repository through this month,	92	
		Ditto Collections for do. by Mr. Bacon,	12	40
	3,	Ditto do. in Old Church, Richmond,	16	50
		Ditto do. in Rev. Mr. William's Church, Newburyport, Massachusetts,	44	
	5,	Ditto do. in Boston, per D. Hall, esq.	190	47
	8,	Ditto do. in Presbyterian Church, Fredericksburg, Va.	10	50
		Ditto do. in New England, per Mr. Sessions,	175	
	10,	Ditto do. in Presbyterian Congregation, Romney, Va.	20	
	12,	Ditto do. 2d do. Baltimore,	27	
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Albemarle co. Virginia,	90	
	15,	Ditto David J. Burr, esq. Richmond,	19	50
		Ditto Miss Virg. Balch, Leesburg, Va.	1	
		Ditto A friend in Leesburg,	5	
		Ditto do. in Fredericktown, Md.	1	
		Ditto Mrs. Sarah Murdock, in do.	1	
		Ditto Female Liberian Society, at Mrs. Garnett's school, Essex co. Va.	30	
	16,	Ditto Rev. Mr. Baker, for collections in Silver Spring Church, Mechanicsburg, Va.	10	
		Ditto proceeds of work done by Sunday school teachers, Frederick county, Md.	10	
	10,	Ditto some person in Greencastle co. Pennsylvania,	5	
		Ditto a friend to the prosperity of Zion in Williamsport, Pa. (a counterfeit)	2	
		Ditto collections in church, at Aurora, Ohio,	6	
	20,	Ditto do. in Leacock, Pa. per J. Burr, esq.	8	

Carried forward, \$2,766 09

Amount brought over, \$ 2,766 09

1825.

Aug. 20,	To cash from Abel Wool of Hebron, Washington co. N. Y.	11 50
	Ditto Doct. J. Dorrow, of do.	5
22,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Raleigh, N. C.	100
23,	Ditto Rev. J. D. Paxton, of Powhatan, Virginia,	6
	Ditto B. W. Lester, Charlotte, Va.	10
	Ditto monthly concert of prayer, at Harrisburg, Pa.	8 50
26,	Ditto collections in 2d Presbyterian Church, Alexandria, D. C.	7 13
29,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Vermont,	100
30,	Ditto Edw. Colston, Sheppardstown, Va.	5
	Ditto 4th Creek Congregation, Iredell county, N. C.	5
Sept. 1,	Ditto Gen. John Cocke, of Va.	40
	Ditto collections in congregation of Rev. C. H. Page, Coalmouth, Va.	10
	Ditto do. in do. of Rev. Mr. Mines, Rockville, Md.	2 50
3,	Ditto Jno. Pilson, Albemarle, Va.	4
	Ditto Rev. James Blythe, collected in following places, viz.	
	Pisgah Church, Kentucky,	6 62 1-2
	McChord's do. Lexington, Ky.	38 62 1-2
	1st Presbyterian do. do.	10 75
7,	Ditto Jas. Williamson, Roxborough, Person county, N. C.	3
8,	Ditto some Ladies in Frederick co. Md. per P. E. Thomas,	10
	Ditto some person unknown, (proceeds of meal,) per do.	10
10,	Ditto a friend in Greenville, Ten.	1
12,	Ditto collections in Presbyterian Church, Winchester, Va.	29 73
	Ditto do. in Methodist do. do.	10
	Ditto do. at Chapel in Frederick Parish, Frederick county, Va.	60
	Ditto Auxiliary Society, do. do.	26 41
17,	Ditto C. Tompkins, Rockbridge co. Va.	3
	Ditto a thank offering from R. B. with her sincere prayer for the prosperity of the Society,	5
	Ditto David Hall, esq. for collections in Massachusetts,	147 68
20,	Ditto collections in Rev. Doct. Wilmer's Church, Alexandria,	7 60
	Ditto do. in New England, by Rev. Mr. Niles,	200
	Ditto Rev. Wm. Meade, one of the executors of Miss Susan Meade, as a loan to the Society,	1,060

Carried forward, \$ 4,710 14

		Amount brought over,		\$ 4,710 14
1825.				
Sept.	22,	To cash collected at a public meeting in Bath, Maine,		35 34
		Ditto from a friend to the Society at same place,		10
	24,	Ditto M. Houston, esq. collections in High Bridge Church, in Rock-bridge county, Va.		8 20
		Ditto — per collections by the Rector,		5
	26,	Ditto Auxiliary Society at Lynchburg, Virginia,		130
		Ditto J. P. Haven, of New York—for collections as follows, viz.		
		in Rev. Saml. Peltong's Society, Hempstead, N. Y.		\$ 50
		monthly concert, Hartford county, in July,		3
		Rev. Doct. Porter's Society, Catskill, N. Y.		10
		a Society in Rensselaerville, N. Y.		4
		Rev. John Hunting's Society, Southhold, Long Island,		4 14
	29,	Ditto L. D. Dewey, N. York, per following collections, viz.		
		Presbyterian Church, Mt. Morris, New York,		3
		Do. Parsippany, N. J.		6 75
		Congregational Church, Westford, New York,		4
		communion collection, Mendham, N. J.		8
		Repository through this month,		81 80
Oct.	7,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Pasquotank, Elizabeth City, N. C.		50
		Ditto do. Isle of Wight, Va.		50
		Ditto proceeds of collections by Mr. Tracy, of Hartford, Vt. in the New England States,		165
	13,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Hillsborough, North Carolina,		64
	18,	Ditto Liberian Society, Elmwood, Essex co. Va.		50
	27,	Ditto collections in Rev. Mr. Foote's Congregation, Romney, Va.		10
		Ditto do. in Presbyterian Congregation, in Batavia, N. Y.		10
		Ditto Benj. Ely, esq. of Simsbury, Conn. per Mr. Eacon,		6
		Ditto contributions in Bolton, do. pr. do.		8 50
		Ditto do. in Wilton, do. per do.		14 50
		Ditto do. in Townsford, do. per do.		6 25
		Ditto Repository during this month,		88
Nov.	4,	Ditto D. Coleman, Newburyport, Mass.		1

Carried forward, \$ 5,550 12



		Amount brought over,		\$5,550 12
1825.				
Nov.	4,	To cash from Auxiliary Society, New Jersey, per J. McLean,	-	172 07
	26,	Ditto Miss Winters, of Montgomery, Md.—found by her,	-	5
		Ditto Jos. B. Skinner, of Edenton, N. C. for the purpose of sending 5 emigrants from his town—N. B. Mr. S. agreed to give \$10, for every emigrant from his town,	-	50
		Ditto donation from a gentleman, Orange co. Va.	-	10
		Ditto Rev. Horace Sessions, collected in New England,	-	1,000
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Hudson, N. Y.	-	25
		Ditto Repository during this month,	-	8
Dec.	1,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Powhatan co. Virginia,	-	35
	12,	Ditto do. Rockbridge county, do.	-	50
		Ditto a friend in Alexandria,	-	5
	16,	Ditto College of Hampden Sydney, Prince Edward co. Va.	-	30
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Massachusetts,	-	170
	17,	Ditto do. Richmond & Manchester, Va.	-	300
		Ditto do. Greenbriar, Va. per Hon. Wm. Smith,	-	15
		Ditto Union Colonization Society, Wilmington, Delaware,	-	50
		Ditto Repository during this month,	-	113 12
1826.				
Jan'y	5,	Ditto Miram Tracy, of Vermont, per Mr. Wales,	-	132
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Frederick co. Maryland,	-	200
		Ditto M. Tracy, of Vermont, for sundry subscribers,	-	95
		Ditto do. for Repository,	-	30
		Ditto Mr. Garnsey, per Hon. John W. Taylor,	-	10
		Ditto W. B. Randolph, near Richmond, Virginia,	-	8
		Ditto ——— for Repository,	-	2
	6,	Ditto Auxiliary Society, Augusta, Va. per McDonald & Ridgely,	-	75
		Ditto Rev. J. Watts, collections in his church, Franklin, Va.	-	7 25
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, New Hampshire, per Gov. Bell,	-	406
		Ditto do. Petersburg, Va. per G. P. Disosway, esq.	-	240
	7,	Ditto Rev. Wm. Meade, on account of a legacy from his sister, Susan Meade,	-	1,670

Carried forward, \$10,463 56

Amount brought over, \$10,463 56

1826.				
Jan'y	7,	To cash from Rev. Wm. Meade, for do. by his		
		sister, Lucy Meade,	50	
	13,	Ditto proceeds of collections in Vir-		
		ginia, by Mr. E. Bacon,	33	31
		Ditto Geo. W. P. Custis, esq. his annu-		
		al subscription,	10	
		Ditto Rev. Daniel Baker,	1	
		Ditto Hon. S. Van Rensselaer,	30	
		Ditto Auxiliary Society, Nansemond		
		county, Va.	100	
		Ditto Thos. Hastings, esq. Utica, col-		
		lected by him,	80	17
	21,	Ditto Rev. E. Andrews, of Norwich,		
		New York—collected from his		
		congregation on new-year's		
		day,	13	
		Ditto do. do. from Miss Lydia Steers,	1	
		Ditto do. do. from Miss Mary Ann		
		Harper,	1	
		Ditto Liberian Society, at Mrs. Gar-		
		nett's school, Va.	30	
		Ditto N. S. Prime, Cambridge, N. Y.		
		per collections in Presbyterian		
		Church,	15	
		Ditto Repository during this month,	48	
	26,	Ditto Ballard G. Payne, esq. Treasur-		
		er Auxiliary Society, Fluvan-		
		na, Va. per hon. W. C. Rives,	60	

\$10,936 04



## APPENDIX.

---

### *Note A.*

The gentleman to whom we have referred, is the Rev. Chester Wright, of Vermont, who has, from the origin of the Society, shown himself its decided and efficient friend. The State Society of Vermont, of which Mr. Wright is the Corresponding Secretary, has contributed, since its formation, to the funds of the parent Institution, \$1,529. The offer of this gentleman to obtain a library for the Lancasterian School in Liberia, was unsolicited; and we understand his efforts were well met by the publick liberality. We are now informed, that sundry religious books were also given by a religious Society in Yale College. We will devoutly pray and hope, that this beneficence may receive a blessing from God, and that the mingled lights of science and christianity, now slowly kindling on the coast of Africa, will finally illumine that whole land.

### *Note B.*

The following letter, from the Colonial Agent, affords much important information relating to the territory recently acquired by the Society.

MONROVIA, *May* 12, 1825.

TO THE MANAGERS OF THE A. C. S.

Gentlemen: I hasten to apprise the Board of the successful termination of a tedious negotiation with the chiefs of the country, in which my time, for the last two weeks, has been almost wholly occupied. The object, which was

secured yesterday evening, is no less than a tract of the finest farming lands in the world, stretching to an indefinite extent up the left bank of the St. Paul's ; including the free navigation of that river, forever.

My attention was directed to the important duty of enlarging the limits of the Society's acknowledged jurisdiction, shortly after the arrival of the "Hunter." In the company of emigrants by that vessel, were nearly a dozen large families, who neither understood, nor were they willing to undertake, any other mode of acquiring a livelihood than that of farming ; to which they had been bred in the inland counties of Virginia. These sturdy settlers had the sense to unite in a request to be permitted, instead of settling in town, to remove to their plantations at once ; which, in the order of allotment, must fall at the distance of nearly three miles from their town-lots. To the indulgence of this request, there seemed but one material objection, while many reasons suggested to my mind, not only the propriety but the necessity of the measure. The exposed condition of a defenceless few separated to so considerable a distance from the body of the settlers, was a consideration not to be rashly overlooked. But, on the other hand, if occupied in town improvements, under the disadvantage of transporting building-materials from 2 to 4 miles, these farmers should undertake the clearing and cultivation of their lands, three or four years must elapse before they could be expected to raise a mere subsistence for their families :—and no length of time would probably put them in a condition to make, with their utmost industry, more than a pitiful surplus to be applied to the sustenance of new emigrants.

In estimating the degree of exposure which would be incurred by these settlers, residing on their farms, I considered that our Mamba neighbours, who are nearest, are not able to arm 20 men—that old King Peter is still fee-

bler—and that, between both of these, and all the other tribes, are constantly in operation a number of causes of mutual jealousy, which must be overcome—i. e. some common offence sufficient to produce a temporary oblivion of those jealousies, must be given by the Colony *to all*, before they will combine either their forces or counsels against us. For, as to any thing resembling the Guerilla system of more ferocious, and civilized countries, it is not known in this part of Africa. Disobedience to the country authorities, by their people, is a capital offence: and human life is held so cheap, that the guilty seldom escape. Such is the political condition of every district of petty tribes, that each tribe is permitted to manage, or interfere with none but its own internal concerns, without the concurrence of its acknowledged superior; and even the senior tribe is afraid to undertake a military expedition without securing the concurrence of all the subordinate members of the political body to which it belongs. The Board will perceive from this somewhat dull and tiresome detail, that the inferences are certain, 1st, That the contemplated settlement would be secure against any predatory excursions of single tribes—and 2dly, That the Colony must be apprised of the danger long before a general combination to attack it, could be formed. Thus situated in regard to our neighbours; able to crush any single tribe at a blow, and too powerful and firmly established, to fear a general combination against us; having in our hands more than fifty of the children of the principal persons of the tribes;—we are warranted in the conclusion that the situation of a body of detached settlers would be nearly as safe as our own, and could no longer hesitate as to the expediency of founding a Branch Settlement, which in its origin and design should be *entirely agricultural*.

But a difficulty occurred in making choice of the proper situation for this purpose.

The Board will have learnt from the maps sent home, by the Fidelity in January last, that the Mamba, or Montserado Territory, properly so called, consists of a narrow tongue, terminating in the Cape towards the north-west—and extending south eastwardly, 45 miles. The rivers Montserado and Junk, bound it on the N. E. and the ocean, on the S. W.—It no where exceeds in width, 3 miles—and in many parts, is less than *two*.

On the 20th of April, I undertook the laborious business of making an accurate survey of this territory: accompanying, is a map exhibiting the particulars of this survey, (which I was enabled to accomplish in a week) as high as the head of the southeastern sources of the Montserado River. To this map I shall take the liberty constantly to refer in the description which follows:

Ascending the Montserado River, a mangrove swamp commences, one and a half miles above town on the peninsular side (which I shall call the Mamba Tongue, after the African designation.) This swamp rises but a few inches above the high-water level of the river—consists of soft mud, which is flooded occasionally in the dry season with *salt*, in the rains always with *fresh* water, and is nearly or quite impassable, both on account of the mire, and an impervious growth of mangroves. This swamp over-spreads, in some places, one-half, in others one-fourth of the whole Mamba Tongue, on the river side. There are but two exceptions, the whole distance from the mouth of the Montserado to the head of the Guong source, twelve miles above, where the hard land reaches quite down to the margin of the river. But there the land is poor, and the situation too confined for a settlement.—Along the beach side of the tongue, the broken land, of which the head of the Cape forms a specimen, continues for 12 miles; and even this ridge of hills is not commonly more than from a half to one mile wide.—Farther down the coast,

a more level and inviting upland country commences. But the whole of this, for many miles, is occupied by the relics of the Mamba tribe, under Kings Gray and George, and Bã Caiã ; and is under actual cultivation. The whole right (or N. E.) bank of the Montserado river, to the distance of 12 miles above town (which forms the limits of the map) is also, a mangrove marsh country, without exceptions, where mud-fowl, and crocodiles, and myriads of annoying insects, are the only forms of existence assumed by animated matter ; and probably the only ones in which it can long exist at all. Bushrod Island, except the northern part of it, which is in the occupancy of King Peter, presents the same repulsive appearance.

After this account of the country comprehended in my survey, it is unnecessary to add, that I returned from the excursion entirely convinced of the impropriety of planting settlers on any other part of it than the cape itself where our town is situated. The Board may ask, *why not assign to the new settlers the plantation which would fall to them in course, and let them proceed to build houses and live on them, instead of their town-lots?* There were *three* strong objections to this course : The 1st was, that their situation would be remote from any navigable waters where a landing could be effected, more than three miles—the 2d, that the lands are too rough, and difficult of access and tillage, to answer the purposes of general culture. They are adapted to the growth of cotton and coffee, but not of grains and vegetables : and 3dly, the ridge of hard land on which they would be seated, is too narrow to admit of a settlement sufficiently compact and populous, to secure to settlers a competent share of social privileges.

What added to the concern attending my disappointment, was the certainty of our not being able, for four or five years, to subsist the Colony on the produce of its



own plantations, allotted, and extended in the way originally directed by the Board,—the cultivators at the same time residing in town, and having a town residence to provide for.—The plan established by the Board was certainly rational, and would have been quite feasible, had the situation of the territory been any other than the actual one. It supposed the town to be situated in the central part of an arable and fertile country, or one susceptible, with a moderate share of industry, on the part of the settlers, of being made so: and that, in the allocation of settlers, there would be an extension of plantation surveys on *three sides*, at least, of the town. Now, besides the circumstance of the land's not being well suited to *general crops*, our surveys and appropriations are confined to a narrow tract *in one single direction*: consequently, a pedant would tell us, the disadvantage under which the plan that we are obliged to adopt, compared with the original plan of the Board, labours, is nearly in the inverse ratio of the semi-diameter of a circle to the square of its semi-circumference:—in other terms, if, *on the original project*, one thousand families could have plantations within 3 miles of town—in *our actual situation*, the last of the thousand must be removed to the distance of 81 miles; which I assure the Board is very near the probable result if we are to be confined to this narrow neck which is terminated by the cape.

In this dilemma, I was obliged to direct my attention to the territory bordering on the St. Paul's river.

I may have already apprized the Board of the charming character of that country. For beauty and fertility, it is surpassed by none in the world:—for salubrity of situation, excellent water, and facility of being brought under cultivation, by none equally unpeopled in *Africa*.

Imagine, gentlemen, a fine open river, half a mile wide, and affording quite across its channel, from bank to bank,

from three to four fathoms of water—the country on either side champaign, and the level about twenty to thirty feet above that of the river—the banks every where nearly perpendicular, exhibiting in order, the different strata of earths of which the general bed of the country is composed—the waters of this river to be sweet at a very small distance above the mouth, eight months in the year, at nine miles, the year round,—and you have a correct, but still imperfect idea, of this noble river, and the adjacent country. The original growth is exuberant, and the soil a rich, deep and loose loam, entirely destitute of stones; exhibiting in some places a prevalence of sand, in others of a fat clay,—but all about equally productive. The few rice and cassada plantations which I have observed in this tract, exhibit a scene of natural luxuriance as rich as I ever beheld. To those acquainted with the history of the latter vegetable, it may serve to verify this remark to say, that the stalks in whole plantations attain to the height of eleven and twelve feet.

Along this beautiful river were formerly scattered, in Africa's better days, innumerable native hamlets; and till within the last twenty years, nearly the whole river-board, for one and two miles back, was under that slight culture which obtains among the natives of this country. But the population has been wasted by the rage for trading in slaves; with which the constant presence of slaving vessels, and the introduction of foreign luxuries, have inspired them. The south bank of this river and all the intervening country between it and the Montserado, have been, from this cause, nearly desolated of inhabitants. A few detached and solitary plantations scattered at long intervals throughout the tract, but just serve to interrupt the silence, and relieve the gloom which reigns over the whole region. The labourers who carry on this cultivation, are generally slaves whose masters reside either on

Bushrod Island, on the north bank of the river, or on the island at the mouth of the Montserado. Those owners, finding the country unoccupied, select such tracts as are best adapted to their purposes, and cultivate them as long as suits their convenience, without thinking about any property in the soil.

The country to which I beg particularly to direct the attention of the Board, may be seen (best on the large plan) to commence westwardly at the Stockton creek,—bounded north by the St. Paul's, south by the marshy mangrove country, skirting the Montserado river; and stretching eastwardly to an indefinite extent.—Six miles above the Stockton, and on the St. Paul's, is a considerable town, (King Governor's;) four miles in the interior of this, is another, (Ba Konka's;) but with these exceptions, and perhaps 100 acres of plantation-land attached to those two towns, the whole tract, comprehending a breadth of one to three leagues, lying along the whole navigable part of the St. Paul's, which I estimate at 20 miles, is nearly unpeopled and unoccupied. The jurisdiction is claimed by old King Peter, who resides on Bushrod Island; and *of this whole tract*, I have the satisfaction to inform the Board, *a purchase has been effected, and formal possession taken, for the American Colonization Society.* The deed I enclose.

In regard to the sincerity with which this transaction has been conducted on the part of the natives, the Board may exercise the most unqualified confidence, of which a negotiation with native Africans, admits. Every individual concerned in executing the deed, has been long and intimately known to me—their interests, and their characters, I think I understand: and from the circumstance of the transaction, I feel myself fully authorized to say, that no duplicity can have found its way into it. The object of the purchase was fully explained—every objection on

the part of the country authorities was allowed its full weight—and every measure taken, not so much, I may say, to effect the purchase, as to secure it in the most effectual manner, against future litigation or question. The original purchase of 1820 had, from necessity, perhaps, been accomplished without such explanations as gave the sellers any just idea of the nature of the transaction, or of the consequences likely to follow it. Whatever necessity existed for suppressing the designs connected with that purchase, there was no reason for adopting a similar policy in the late negotiation : and every thing of that nature will no doubt prove as impolitic as ungenerous, in all our future dealings with these ignorant, and impoverished, and nearly annihilated tribes.

In the late business, I told them, “ they knew I had never deceived, or injured them ; or even treated their best interests, with indifference. I knew they considered me as their friend, and my heart agreed with their opinion, in testifying that I was so. I had been long in their country—and for the same reasons which forbade me to be the enemy of my *own* countrymen, it was impossible for me to be *theirs*. They saw me spending my life in a strange country, in order to do black men good ; and black people were all brothers. I felt much the same for all, and knew they would confide in me ; as I certainly should in any deliberate act of theirs.” It was at this moment that I became more fully convinced than ever before of the happy effects which that course of exact justice, which I had so long endeavoured to pursue, could produce on savage minds. I felt that our policy had gained a more’ conquest, and that was the moment of triumph. They reciprocated the confidence which I professed to repose in them ; and as the Board will perceive from the journal, yielded with little hesitation the important point sought of them. I am thus explicit in order to represent, as ex-

actly as possible, the spirit in which this business was throughout conducted. The whole progress of the treaty will be seen in the narrative herewith forwarded. There remains an explanation to be given of the last article in the instrument of ratification, which provides for the appointment, on the part of the Colony, of a man of distinction taken from the kings of the country, to officiate as patron of the projected settlement.

On the opposite side of the St. Paul's, are the domains of King Peter Bromley, by far the ablest, and in men and influence, decidedly the most powerful of *any*, if not *all* the other native princes of the Dey country. He has that authority among all his neighbours which decided superiority in point of talents, never fails to confer. His dictates have the force of law, and his opinion on all questions of general concern to the tribes, is commonly decisive. He was formerly 20 years attached to different American and English Factories on the Coast; and is extremely desirous to see introduced into the country, the improvements of civilized life; and have the troublesome and senseless superstitions and usages of his countrymen, excluded. To secure Bromley's patronage, is to secure the safety of the settlement against the mischievous dispositions of all its neighbours: and, on the other hand, to take no effectual measures to bind him to our interest, would be to leave it exposed to annoyance, in case of any interruption of their friendly relations to us, both from his own, and every other contiguous tribe. I soon learnt in conversation with him, that his vanity would be highly flattered by the appointment; and could not hesitate as to the policy of conferring it. It has accordingly been settled, that "Peter Bromley be so far the father of the settlement, as to cause all depredations committed upon the property,—all trespasses on the inclosures—and all insults and menaces offered to the persons and peace of the settlers, on

the part of the natives, to be enquired into and punished ; and to assist the agent in the adjustment of all external differences between the St. Paul's settlement and the natives, whenever his intervention shall be required." For these services he is to receive a small compensation per annum, which is not to be subject to increase or diminution ; and it is expressly stipulated that he is to demand no presents, and claim and exercise no authority whatever, over any of the internal concerns of the little Colony. Whenever he pays it a visit he is to be honoured with the hoisting of a pendant on the flag-staff, and a single discharge of the swivel, and to be hospitably received, but is never to demand or expect any thing farther. The experiment of this contrivance alone, can certainly determine its utility : but there is reason to indulge the best hopes of its success. At worst, if found not beneficial, it has only to be dropped.

On the advantages likely to flow directly from this valuable accession of territory, it would be easy, by loosening the reins of the imagination, to expatiate largely. But we are certainly authorized to expect from it the means of more effectually advancing the Colony to what it ought to be, than, from *any*, perhaps *all* other events, that have occurred since my connexion with the concern. Some of these advantages have been already explained in this paper. Others may be inferred. And indulging me in the repetition of some of the former, the Board are at liberty to regard the following as among the most prominent and certain :

1st. It entirely obviates in the case of all the farmers hereafter to settle in the Colony, the serious disadvantage, (next to ruinous,) of being several miles separated in their residence, from their plantations.

2d. It gives them, instead of arduous bluffs, and a stubborn soil, which after severe labour would be fit only for coffee plantations, and one or two other productions, a pli-

able and fertile soil in a champaign country, easily cleared, and entirely adapted to every species of tropical culture.

3d. It places such settlers in a situation to make provisions sufficient to subsist themselves and their families in from nine to twelve months after their arrival in the country ;—whereas, without it, the experiment has proved, that two or three years are not sufficient to enable them to attain the same end.

4th. It will enable the Society to dispose of ten thousand settlers in a compass of ten miles from town ; but without it two thousand could scarcely be situated within 20 miles. By an inspection of the map, it may be seen that the settlement is susceptible of an extension of 20 miles from Monrovia, without leaving the St. Paul's or big eastern branch of the Montserado, distant more than three miles. By these waters, the boat navigation is free and direct to town—thus affording to the settlements extended on this tract, advantages for communicating with the cape, which none formed on the Mamba Tongue, or Montserado Territory, could ever enjoy.

5th. This acquisition of territory will secure to the Colony, in a very short time, the entire command of the St. Paul's ; and with it, the trade of that river which is already valuable, and may be rendered much more so ; and will break up the slave-traffic which still continues to be carried on with foreigners,\* by that channel.

6th. The country on the St. Paul's being much more salubrious than the Montserado, future emigrants will suffer less in their health. Even at the present time our invalids have a practice of repairing to some town on that river, and have never failed to derive benefit from the change.

\* At this moment, I observe from my window, three French and Spanish schooners lying off the mouth of the St. Pauls' River, awaiting their cargoes.

7th. As an inference from the foregoing view of the advantages resulting from this extension of territory, the Board are authorized, finally, to expect the accomplishment of their hopes, in the future rapid advancement of the Colony. Nothing but mismanagement on the part of your agents in this country, can, *if their zeal is sustained by the Society at home*, be supposed capable of long deferring the period, when the surplus produce of the Colony will supply the consumption by new emigrants, during the unproductive period of their residence. The inviting quality of the soil, and charming situation of the country on the St. Paul's, will inevitably engage thousands in agriculture, who, if confined to the cape, would depend, with some semblance of a pretext, on the precarious profits of trade, till their habits would become incurably irregular, and their future prospects, ruined. Agriculture, I venture to predict, will, at no distant time, become as creditable and prosperous, as it is now neglected ; and the St. Paul's, instead of the Montserado, the centre of population and wealth to the Colony of Liberia.

J. ASHMUN.

*Note C.*

The United States' Agent in Liberia, has done his utmost, to improve the intellectual and moral character of the re-captured Africans, placed under his controul. Separate buildings have been erected for them, and a school established at a little distance from the principal settlement, and a superintendent has been appointed to reside with them, to afford them instruction, both in letters and agriculture. They have exhibited both docility and industry, and are advancing with great success, in the improvement of the plantation assigned to them. The following is an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, on this subject:



“Due attention has been paid to the Agency, for recaptured Africans, and vessels, from time to time sent to it, and to accomplish the objects of the laws, for the suppression of the slave-trade. No information has been received of our flag being used in that trade, although it continues to exist ; and it is to be feared that some of our citizens are engaged in it. The situation of the Agency has not been materially changed since the last communication respecting it. The expenditures during the year, so far as yet known, are \$ 12,900 31 cts. and it will be necessary to make an additional appropriation for its support, in the course of the present session. The number of Africans sent to it, will be greatly increased in the next three or four months. A decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the General Ramirez, placed under the controul of the government from 125 to 130, who were brought into Georgia ; and arrangements are making to send them to the Agency.”

*Note D.*

The Editor of the Royal Gazette, published at Sierra Leone, under date of the 2d of April, 1825, states, “that he is credibly informed, that three vessels under American colours are, at this moment, upon the coast, for slaves : one of them the Baltimore built Schooner General Win-der, Hill, master, last from St. Thomas, carries 10 guns, and a numerous crew ; all of whom with the master, are citizens of the United States. This vessel and another, have their cargoes on shore at the Gallinas and Cape Mount, the remaining one at the bar.”

In the same paper, of the ninth of July, we have an account of the condemnation of the Schooner Bey, sailing under Dutch colours, the “crew of which were all Americans, and the schooner itself, a Virginia pilot boat built at Baltimore.” The Editor of this Gazette asserts also, that by an arrival at Sierra Leone, in the month of Feb-

ruary, from St. Thomas, he learnt, that 20 sail of vessels at that place, were preparing to engage in this nefarious traffic: a great number of them American, under Dutch colours.

Other facts than the above, of a similar character, might be adduced. We have reason to believe, that negroes from Africa are still introduced into the United States. We hope the officers of our government will become more vigilant, to prevent such violation of our laws, and such disgrace to our country.

#### *Note E.*

In no one year since the origin of the Colonization Society, have its friends multiplied so rapidly, as during that just past. The merits of the Institution have been discussed in various newspapers; and several very distinguished individuals have exerted their talents in its defence. Many Auxiliary Societies have been formed in Virginia, and it is believed, one may be established with little difficulty in each county of the State. The Friends, a numerous and respectable body of Christians in North Carolina, have given their decided approbation to our cause. The Roman Catholics of Maryland are also ready to contribute to it their aid. Indeed, the interest in its favour, throughout the nation, is becoming daily more deep, extensive, and active.

#### *Note F.*

The liberality of the citizens of Boston, on the occasion of the departure of the Brig Vine for the African Colony, was remarkable. The following account of proceedings in reference to this expedition, will be perused with pleasure:

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA—BOSTON LIBERALITY.—  
Some remarks having been made at the monthly concert,

says the Boston Recorder and Telegraph, relative to the Colony in Africa, and particularly the importance of its being furnished with a Printing Establishment, it was requested, at the close of the meeting, that those gentlemen who felt particularly interested in the object, would remain after the rest of the assembly had retired. Several persons accordingly remained; and after consulting on the subject, till they became satisfied that the measure was expedient, commenced a subscription for the purpose, which shortly amounted to \$471, besides a font of valuable type worth \$110 96. Ten dollars were added on the following morning. Total, \$591 96. After the subscription on Monday evening, a committee was appointed to apply the same to the purpose intended, in the manner they might deem expedient; and in fulfilment of this trust, they procured, including that above mentioned, a font of great primer, a font of pica, and a font of brevier; also paper to the value of 120 dollars, ink 35 dollars and 42 cents, a variety of office furniture, and every thing else necessary to form an establishment for printing either a newspaper or books, with the exception of a press, which had been previously given by a gentleman of this city.

They also engaged a printer, Mr. *Charles L. Force*, to whom they advanced a salary of 416 dollars for the first year. These liberal provisions have more than exhausted the subscription of Monday evening, by the sum of 240 dollars and 30 cents, which *is yet to be made up*. There were also put on board, by the liberality of our citizens, a good bell for the Academy about to be established in the Colony, worth 50 dollars—2 setts of patent scales, 92 dollars—2 setts of blacksmith's tools, 125 dollars—a pair of globes, 20 dollars—agricultural implements, nails, and a great quantity of clothing, provisions and books. The vessel sailed on Wednesday afternoon, with a fine breeze.

## LIST OF SOCIETIES

### *Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.*

---

#### MARYLAND AUXILIARY SOCIETY,

(established in Baltimore.)

Col. John Eager Howard, *President.*

*Vice President.*

Hon. Chief Justice Bruce.

Luke Tiernan, *Treasurer.*

Edward J. Coale, *Secretary,*

---

#### NEW YORK AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

Col. Henry Rutgers, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Col. William Few,

Rev. Alexander McLeod, D. D.

Rev. Philip Milledoler, D. D.

Mr. Grove Wright, *Treasurer.*

John B. Beck, M. D. *Recording Secretary.*

---

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF ANNAPOLIS.

J. T. Chase, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

1st, William Kilty,  
2d, Thomas Blackistone,  
3d, William Spencer,  
4th, Peter Emmerson,  
5th, C. Dorsey,  
6th, Dr. Thomas Johnson,  
7th, William Hayward,  
8th, James Murray,  
9th, Benjamin W. Lecompte,  
10th, John Moffat,

11th, Wm. D. Digges,  
12th, Wm. R. Stuart,  
13th, Ephraim K. Wilson,  
14th, R. B. Taney,  
15th, Charles S. Sewall,  
16th, William Hughlett,  
17th, Thomas Kennedy,  
18th, George C. Washington,  
19th, James Tidball.

A. C. Magruder, *Secretary.*

Jonathan Pinkney, *Treasurer.*

John Brewer, *Recorder.*

---

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF FREDERICK COUNTY, VA.

Nathaniel Burwell, *President,*

Obed Waite, *Treasurer.*

Augustine C. Smith, *Secretary.*

# AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF HARPER'S FERRY, VA.

John Stubblefield, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

William M'Guire,  
Armistead Beckham,  
Jacob Wark, *Treasurer.*

Edward Wager,  
Roger Humphreys.  
John P. M'Guire, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF LOUDON COUNTY, VA.

James Monroe, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Samuel Murray,  
Ludwell Lee,  
Israel Janney,  
James Moore,  
Mahlon Taylor,  
Samuel Nichols,  
Isaac Brown,

Sydney Baily,  
Johnson Cleaveland,  
Burr Powell,  
James Heaton,  
William Elzey,  
William Noland.

R. D. Henderson, *Treasurer.*

Richard H. Lee, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA.

Dr. Samuel I. Gramer, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Bushrod C. Washington,  
Adam Weaver,  
Henry S. Turner,  
Robt. Washington, *Treasurer,*

John T. A. Washington,  
George W. Humphreys,  
Nathaniel Craighill.  
John Marshall, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.

James S. Lane, *President.*

John Baker, *Vice President.*

John Cookus, *Treasurer.*

Reo. C. P. Kranth, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, VA.

Hon. Daniel Smith, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Dr. Peachy Harrison,  
Major John Kenney,  
David Steele, *Treasurer.*

Rev. Daniel Baker,  
Col. Samuel H. Lewis.  
Dr. Peachy Harrison, }  
James Bush, } *Secretaries.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF YORK, PENN.

Jacob Barnitz, *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

George Barnitz, | Jacob Eichelberger.  
John Schmidt, *Treasurer*.

---

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY IN NEW LONDON, VA.

Rev. John Early, *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

James Stephen, Sen. | Col. John Wall.

---

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, MD.

John Johnson, *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

James R. Montgomery, | Doctor Joseph Kent.  
T. Tyler, *Treasurer*. | Edward Harwood, *Secretary*.

---

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF GREENBOROUGH, N. C.

George Swain, *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

David Worth, | Jonathan Hadley,  
Jacob Hubbard, | Abel Coffin.  
James Johnson, *Treasurer*. | John M. Dick, *Secretary*.

---

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF CHAPEL HILL.

Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. *President*.

*Vice Presidents.*

Major P. Henderson | Wm. McCawley | Robert R. King.  
Thomas H. Taylor, *Treasurer*. | William Hooker, *Secretary*.

---

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

John Wenslow, *President*.

Duncan McLevan, *Vice President*.

James Cameron, *Treasurer*.

---

### AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, TROY.

Col. William Pawling, *President*. | Orville L. Holly, *Secretary*.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF RALEIGH, N. C.

John Branch, Esq. *President.**Vice Presidents.*

Col. William Polk,		Hon. Leonard Henderson,
Hon. John L. Taylor,		Archibald Henderson, Esq.
Daniel Dupree, <i>Treasurer.</i>		Joseph Gales, <i>Secretary.</i>

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF PUTNAM COUNTY, GEO.

Hon. C. B. Strong, *President.*J. A. Cuthbert, *Vice President.*John Hudson, *Treasurer.*Wm. Turner, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF MAYSVILLE, KY.

Rev. Wm. Grinsted, *President.**Vice Presidents.*

George Corcorin,		Lawrence Cahill.
Plato Stout, <i>Corresponding Secretary.</i>		
Ennis Duncan, Jr. <i>Recording Secretary.</i>		
Richard Dement, <i>Treasurer.</i>		

## UNION COLONIZATION SOCIETY, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Rev. R. Williston, *President.*Col. Allen McLane, *1st Vice President.*David C. Wilson, Esq. *2d Vice President.*Rev. E. W. Gilbert, *Secretary.*Mr. Samuel Sappington, *Treasurer.**Managers.*

John R. Brinckle,		Joseph Scott,
John Patterson,		R. S. Henderson,
Robert Porter,		George Jones.

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF PETERSBURG, VA.

Dr. R. Feild, *President.*Rev. And. Syme, *1st Vice President.*John F. May, *2d Vice President.*G. P. Disosway, *Treasurer.*Wm. M. Atkinson, *Secretary.*

*Managers.*

John Grammer,  
James Hunnicut, Dinwiddie,  
Frs. G. Yancey,  
Minton Thrift,  
W. H. Macfarland,  
Thos. Shore,  
Benj. Rice,  
A. B. Spooner,

Thos. Young,  
Dr. J. C. Pegram, Dinwiddie,  
Edward Pescud,  
William Clarke,  
Thos. Robinson,  
John Taliaferro,  
Hugh Nelson.

**AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF RICHMOND, VA.**

Chief Justice John Marshall, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

James Pleasants, Jr.  
Benjamin Brand, *Treasurer.*

John Tyler.  
Thomas Howard, *Secretary.*

*Managers.*

Wm. H. Fitzwhylson,  
Robt. G. Scott,  
John Rutherford,  
Hall Neilson,  
James Blair,  
Wm. Crane,

Willis Cowling,  
James E. Heath,  
William Barrett,  
Young Pankey,  
Charles J. Nicholas,  
David J. Burr.

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, NORFOLK, VA.**

James Nimmo, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Seth Foster,  
John M'Phail, *Treasurer.*

Rich'd E. Parker.  
Wm. Maxwell, *Secretary,*

Rev. Noah Davis,  
— Henry W. Ducachet,  
— John French,  
— Richard L. Green,  
— Shepard K. Kollock,  
Thomas G. Broughton,  
Jonathan Cowdery,  
Daniel G. Fisk,

Alexander Galt,  
Jeremiah Hendren,  
Robert C. Jennings,  
Hamilton Shields,  
Robert Soutter,  
Robert B. Starke,  
Henry Woodis.

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.**

Hon. Elijah Paine, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

His Ex. C. P. Van Ness, | His Hon. Aaron Leland,



*Managers.*

Rev. Almon Dunbar,  
 Hon. Ezra Butler,  
 Hon. Seth Wetmore,  
 Rev. John Wheeler,  
 Hon. Martin Chittenden,  
 Hon. Israel P. Dana,

Rev. James Hobart,  
 Hon. D. Azro A. Buck,  
 Rev. Amariah Chandler,  
 Samuel Clark, Esq.  
 Hon. Phineas White,  
 Rev. Willbur Fisk.

Rev. Chester Wright, *Secretary.*

Hon. Jeduthun Loomis, *Treasurer.*

Hon. Joseph Howes, *Auditor.*

## ALBANY AUXILIARY SOCIETY, N. Y.

Harmannus Bleecker, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

John Lansing, Jun.  
 Ebenezer F. Backus, *Treasurer.*

Stephen Van Rensselaer.  
 Benjamin F. Butler, *Secretary.*

## HUDSON AUXILIARY SOCIETY, N. Y.

Hon. Rufus Reed, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Cyrus Stebbins,  
 Rev. Howard Malcom, *Secretary.*

Doctor Samuel White.  
 John Bowers, Esq. *Treasurer.*

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF DUTCHESS  
COUNTY, N. Y.

Philo Ruggles, Esq. *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

George Bloom,  
 John L. Fonda,  
 John V. B. Varick, *Cor. Sec'y.*

Abraham G. Storm,  
 Henry Conklin.  
 Matthew Yassar, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Alfred Raymond, *Treasurer.*

## AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, WATERFORD.

Samuel Stuart, *President.*

Rev. M. W. Dwight, *Secretary.*

## NASSAU AND SCHODIC COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

— Warner, Esq. *President.*

Samuel B. Ludlow, esq. *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, CATSKILL.

Orin Day, *President.*

Robert Denay, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, HILLSDALE.

Adonijah Bidwell, Esq. *President.*Rev. Henry Truesdell, *Secretary.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND.

John Grahame, *President.**Vice Presidents.*

Rev. David F. Schaeffer,  
 Henry Willis,  
 Ignatius Davis,  
 Wm. Morsell,  
 John Cole,

John Dudders,  
 James Terrance,  
 Lewis Motter,  
 Andrew Shriver.

Henry Doyle, *Treasurer.*Lewis Medtart, *Secretary.*

## WILMINGTON FEMALE AUXILIARY SOCIETY, DEL.

Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, *First Directress.*

Mrs. A. M. McMullin,

Mrs. Lydia M. Gilbert.

Miss A. H. Danagh, *Secretary.*Miss Sarah Black, *Treasurer.*

## AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, MD.

Richard T. Earle, *President.**Vice Presidents.*

Wm. Carmichael, Esq.  
 John P. Pacha,  
 Wm. Hemsley,

John Tilgham,  
 George Findley.

Dr. John Davidge Emory, *Sec'y.* Philemon B. Hopper, *Treasurer.*

## AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Wm. Barrell, Esq. *President.**Vice Presidents.*

James Bowers,  
 C. F. Chambers,  
 Thomas Worrell, Esq.

Edward Anderson, Esq.  
 U. Anger, Esq.  
 Rev. William Jackson.

J. B. Eccleston, *Secretary.*R. Ringold, *Treasurer.*

## AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF DORCHESTER COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Joseph E. Muse, *President.*Charles Goldsborough, Esq. *Vice President.*James Chaplaine, Esq. *Treasurer.*James Bryan, Esq. *Secretary.*

### NANSEMOND COUNTY AUXILIARY SOCIETY.

(Business transacted in the town of Suffolk.)

Joseph Prentiss, Esq. *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Jacob Keeling,

Col. Josiah Riddick,

John T. Kilby, *Secretary.*

Rev. Robert Cox,

Capt. Mills Riddick.

Arthur Smith, *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF HERTFORD COUNTY, N. C.

(Business transacted at Murfreesborough.)

Vacant, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Daniel Southall,

Rev. James Douglass, *Secretary.*

Doctor Isaac Pipkin.

James Wells, *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VA.

(Business transacted at Smithfield.)

Doctor Robert Butler, *President.*

Doctor George Wilson, *1st Vice President.*

Major Andrew Woodley, *2d do.*

Colonel Willis H. Woodley, *Secretary.*

John Womble, *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF HAMPTON, VA.

Rev. John S. Westwood, *President.*

Rev. William Gilliam, *1st Vice President.*

Luther H. Reed, *2d do.*

Samuel Watts, Senior, *3d do.*

William J. Simpkins, *Secretary.*

Westwood S. Armistead, Esq. *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF SUSSEX COUNTY, VA.

(Business transacted at Sussex Court House.)

John Cargill, Esq. *President.*

Major William Parham, *Vice President.*

Colonel George Blow, *Secretary.*

William Parham, *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA.

General J. H. Cocke, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

William C. Rives,

J. H. Terrell,

Thomas W. Gilmer.

Jona. B. Carr, *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF KING WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.

John Roane, Esq. *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Robert Simple, | Rev. And. Broadbress.

Doct. Wm. Gwathmey, *Treasurer.*

Christopher W. Taliaferro, *Secretary.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF KANHAWA COUNTY, VA.

Philip P. Thompson, Esq. *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Hon. Lewis Summers, | John L. Fry.

Joseph Lovell, Esq. *Treasurer.* Edward S. Eddy, Esq. *Secretary.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY, AUGUSTA CO. VA.

Rev. Dr. Conrad Speece, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. James C. Wilson, | Rev. Dr. Daniel Stevens.

*Managers.*

Hon. Archibald Stuart,  
William Bell,  
Daniel Sheffey,  
Chas. A. Stuart,  
John H. Peyton,  
Samuel Clarke,

Jas. A. M'Cue,  
John M'Cue,  
David Gilkeson, Jr.  
Wm. Kinney, Jr.  
David W. Patterson,  
Nicholas C. Kinney.

William Clark, Esq. *Secretary.*

Joseph Cowan, Esq. *Treasurer.*

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY, N. C.

Isaac Overman, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Enoch Sawyer, Esq. | Doct. Wm. Martin.

John C. Ehringhaus, *Secretary.*

Benjamin Sutton, *Treasurer.*

*Managers.*

Joseph Pritchard,  
Charles Grice, Esq.  
Thomas L. Shannonhouse, Esq.

Gen. William Gregory,  
Exum Newby,  
Caleb White.

### AUXILIARY SOCIETY OF POWHATAN COUNTY, VA.

Col. James Clarke, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Wm. Old, Esq.

Rev. Edward Baptist.

John B. Tinsley, *Secretary.*

Jos. Davis, *Treasurer.*

*Managers.*

Wm. Pope,  
Joseph Hobson,  
Rev. Dan. A. Penick,  
Thos. Scott,  
Joseph Davis,

John Daniel,  
Wm. L. Montague,  
Wm. Sublitt,  
John Gillam.

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF LYNCHBURG,  
CAMPBELL COUNTY, VA.**

Rev. John Early, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Wm. S. Reid,  
Robt. Toler, *Secretary.*

Rev. F. G. Smith.  
John Caskie, *Treasurer.*

*Managers.*

John Victor, (mayor,)  
Will. J. Holcombe,  
David R. Edley,  
Saml. Bransford,  
Elijah Fletcher,  
James Newhall,

N. M. Taliaferro,  
John D. Urquhart,  
Chris. Umfree,  
John Thurmon,  
David G. Munell,  
Dr. John J. Cabell.

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF FLUVANNA CO. VA.**

Gen. John H. Cocke, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Walker Timberlake,  
Edward J. Magruder, *Secretary.*

John Timberlake, Jr. Esq.  
Barritt G. Payne, *Treasurer.*

*Managers.*

Guthrie Morris,  
Gideon A. Strange,  
John Winn,  
George Stillman,  
James Currin,

Doct. G. M. Lewis,  
Doct. Basil M. Jones,  
Charles W. Jones,  
Martin Tutwiler,  
Samuel F. Morris.

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF JACKSON COUN-  
TY, GEORGIA.**

William Pentecost, *President.*

Hugh Montgomery, *Vice President.*

David Boring, *Treasurer.*

Joseph Davis, *Secretary.*

**AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF  
NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

His Excellency David L. Morrill, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D.  
Jonathan Smith, Esq.  
Hon. Mathew Harvey,  
Hon. Levi Woodbury,  
Rev. Bennet Tyler, D. D.  
Rev. John H. Church, D. D.

Hon. Samuel Bell,  
Moses P. Payson, Esq.  
Hon. Caleb Keith,  
Wm. A. Kent, Esq.  
George B. Upham, Esq.

*Managers.*

Rev. Jonathan Nye,  
Henry Hubbard, Esq.  
Hon. Samuel Morrill,  
Isaac Hill, Esq.  
Titus Brown, Esq.  
Hon. Andrew Pierce,

Hon. Joshua Darling,  
Edmund Parker, Esq.  
Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr. Esq.  
Mills Olcott, Esq.  
Moses Baker, Esq.

Rev. Nathaniel Bouton, *Secretary.* Wm. Pickering, Esq. *Treasurer.*

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY, HAMPDEN SIDNEY  
COLLEGE, VA.

AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF  
MAINE.

His Excellency Albion K. Parris, *President.*

*Vice Presidents.*

Prentiss Mellen,  
Charles S. Davis, *Treasurer.*

Rev. J. Nicholls.  
Thomas A. Deblois, *Secretary.*

*Trustees.*

Rev. E. Payson,  
Rev. T. B. Ripley,  
Simon Greenleaf,  
Joseph Sibly,

Henry Smith,  
Nathaniel Dana,  
Alfred Richardson.

## COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

## BOSTON.

John Tappan, Esq. *Chairman*.  
 David Hale, *Treasurer*.  
 The Hon. Samuel Hubbard,  
 Rev. Mr. Wisner,  
 — Mr. Jenks,  
 Mr. Wm. Lambert,  
 Gerrard Hallock, *Secretary*.

---

## UTICA, N. Y.

Jonas Platt, Esq. *Chairman*.  
 Thomas Walker,  
 A. G. Doby,  
 Wm. Williams,  
 Thomas Hastings, Esq. *Secretary*.

---

## NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Simeon Baldwin, Esq. *Chairman*.  
 Rev. Harry Crosswell,  
 — Claudius Herrick,  
 Timothy Dwight, Esq.  
 Ralph I. Ingersol, Esq. *Sec'y*.

---

## HARTFORD, CONN.

Henry L. Elsworth, Esq. *Chairman*.  
 Doctor Mason F. Cogswell,  
 Rev. Mr. Hawes,  
 — Mr. Lindsey,  
 — Mr. Cushman,  
 S. H. Huntingdon, Esq. *Sec'y*.

---

## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Nicholas Brown, Esq.  
 Alexander Jones, Esq.  
 Nathaniel Searle, Esq.  
 Rev. Stephen Gano,  
 John Newland, Esq.

FEBRUARY 20, 1826.

*The following article has just appeared in the Norfolk Beacon, which will, we have no doubt, be particularly gratifying to our friends :*

The ship *Indian Chief*, Captain Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from this port on Wednesday last, the 15th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Montserado, on the Coast of Africa. She takes out one hundred and fifty-four free people of colour, with supplies for the Colony, the frames of five large buildings which the government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel, the frames of two long boats for the trade of the rivers, and other things. She takes out also, DR. PEACO, a surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who will act in the double character of an agent of the government, and a physician to the people.

The emigrants, we understand, are chiefly from the counties of Perquimans, Pasquotank, and Chowan, in our neighbor state of North Carolina. About fifty of them are sent out, decently furnished for the voyage, by the friends under whose care they have heretofore been living. Eleven are the freedmen of the Rev. John D. Paxton, of Prince Edward county, in this state, given over to the Society to transport them; one the donation in like manner of Dr. Webb, of the Great-Bridge, near this place, and one of the Rev. Cave Jones, of New York. They go out for the most part in families, and are of all ages, but chiefly young men and women, boys and girls, with a few old persons and young infants. Among the men are some good mechanics; but the greater part of them have been used to handle the plough and hoe. With the industrious habits which we understand they have manifested, we have no doubt they will do well in their new country.

We owe it, we think, to these emigrants to state, that during the three or four months that they have been detained (the greater part of them) in this place, waiting for the vessel in which they were to embark, they have, with hardly a single exception, displayed a degree of patience, humility, and good order, that entitles them to our warmest praise. And nothing indeed, can more strongly evince their affection for this enterprise than the plain fact, that under all the circumstances of discouragement in which they were placed, and assailed as they were, in some instances, with artful temptations, not one of them was found to flinch from sailing.



We are gratified also to record in this place, that the citizens of our borough have shown their usual kindness and charity to the emigrants. Our community indeed is too small to favor that sort of benevolent excitement which we observe was displayed in Boston on the sailing of the *Vine*; nor would it be altogether wise perhaps to make any public parade of our feelings, in our southern cities, on such occasions. We are glad, however, to be able to state, that we did not send these people away from our shores without some proofs of that sympathy which it surely became us to feel.

In this view, we are happy to state that our citizens, and some individuals of Smithfield and Suffolk, gave them liberal donations of clothes and farming utensils, and other things of which they were in want. And we are particularly gratified to add, that on the day before her sailing, the reverend gentlemen of the clergy, of different denominations, went on board the ship, then dropped down below the forts, with a few gentlemen and ladies, friends of the Society, in company, to see the emigrants, and give them a parting prayer. We understand, from one who was present, that the services, on the occasion, aided, no doubt, by the interest of the scene, were very solemn and impressive. It was impossible, indeed, we can easily conceive, to see such a group of human beings, embracing all the relations and charities of life, fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, brothers and sisters, all about to sail from our shores forever, and under such peculiar circumstances, without feeling the deepest sympathy in their situation, and the most lively interest in all their future fates.

We must take this occasion to say again, that we do most cordially approve of this plan of the Society. We are no enthusiasts, indeed, (as we perceive it is the pleasure of some to call the friends of the cause,) but, with the evidence, daily increasing, which we have before us, of the perfect practicableness of colonizing these people in the land of their fathers, of their own ardor in the undertaking, and of the happy effects which may be fairly expected to flow from its achievement, we should look upon ourselves as exposed to a still more serious charge than that of a want of sober sense—a want of common humanity—if we did not feel and avow our hearty interest in its success. Let our Colonization Societies, and their friends, continue to pursue their great object, with that moderation and prudence which the nature of their engagement so forcibly suggests, and they cannot fail, we should think, to enlist all hearts and hands in their cause.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
Annual Meeting of the Society, - - -	3
Wm. H. Fitzhugh's Speech, - - -	4
George W. P. Custis's do. - - -	11
Report, - - -	15
Treasurer's Account, - - -	28
Resident Agent's Account, - - -	36

### APPENDIX.

Notes A & B, - - -	37
Note C, - - -	49
Note D, - - -	50
Notes E & F, - - -	51
List of Officers of Auxiliary Societies, -	53
Committees of Correspondence, - -	64
Account of the sailing of the Ship Indian Chief, with Colonists, - - -	65

[After part of this Report was stricken off, it was discovered that the officers of the Auxiliary Societies of Rockingham County, Va. and Murfreesborough, North Carolina, had been inadvertently inserted twice.—Which our friends will please excuse.]